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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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A Victory and a Defeat.

Our news columns of yesterday narrated the story of a football game, in which the two largest local colleges were vitally interested and in which Georgetown University worsted George Washington University by an overwhelming score. The game was naturally the occasion for joyful celebration by the winning college, and the Capital looked on with sympathy and understanding. Georgetown has long held a post in American athletics out of all proportion to her numerical strength. The community of which it is so conspicuous a feature notes the steady maintenance of that position with pleasure.

But this game disclosed another cause for local pride which is not so clearly manifest. George Washington was badly beaten. It was known at the outset that she must be beaten. Her team was outweighed twenty pounds to the man, and lacked the advantage of dormitory life with the regular practice and steady control consequent to that life. That, under such circumstances, the George Washington men should have fought the game to the very end, that they should even have undertaken it, is proof that its students possess the spirit of true sportsmen indeed.

Throughout the uneven and disheartening contest the student body and alumni of George Washington cheered their team without a visible sign of discouragement. Banners were waved, songs were sung, and cheers were sounded incessantly. The team might be beaten, but its followers were not ashamed. And after the game, when eight of the team had been carried from the field, the others were escorted to one of the theaters and cheered as regularly as the progress of the play would permit.

There is no disposition in any quarter to lessen the credit due Georgetown. Its team won and it won because it deserved to win. But the faculty of Georgetown will agree, we think, that the spirit manifested last Saturday by the Columbian team and its supporters is worth more to American institutions of learning than a thousand victories at football.

Perhaps a Solution.

That there was a colored candidate for the Presidency in the campaign just ended, few voters knew. His name did not get on the ballots, but doubtless it had a place in the hearts of some of the people who had heard of him. He did not loom large in the official count, and may fairly be described as not in the running.

However, in the nomination of a colored man there may be the suggestion that shall lead to the solution of a vexing problem. The colored vote is at present a source of so much perturbation that in some localities it is not permitted to become of record, the process being reckoned as involving too grave a threat against the public peace. The easiest method of avoiding complications has been found to be that of persuading the colored man to stay away from the polls.

But suppose the existence of a colored candidate for the Presidency, it is easy to suppose also the arousing of a racial pride that would gather to him the support of all his people. If there were assurance that this would be the case, much of the objection to the colored voter would disappear. He could express his honest sentiment without the least chance of winning, or of confusing the outcome. It would, in the communities where he still exercises privileges supposed to be constitutional, take him out of the class bought by wicked politicians. Even better would be a scheme of having two candidates, and a pair of platforms as results of opposing colored conventions. This would enable the vote to stand for principle as well as for race pride, and still leave the real issue to be fought out by the voters who deem themselves alone fitted for this responsibility.

Peace in Panama.

The presence of representatives of the United States in Panama, invested with authority to make the Panamanians behave, is an excellent thing. Perhaps the situation, subjected to analysis, may lack the support of precedent, and there would be some incapability of citing constitutional warrant for it, but in consideration of it from the side of public policy no technical defense is needed. All observers, save such as may have an ax to grind, are glad to see the United States preserving peace in an area habitually torn by mimic but annoying revolution. Heretofore it has been the custom in all parts of Central American and adjacent countries for the malcontent who could muster a following to declare war upon the government. If he succeeded in overthrowing the regime attacked, then he and his rag-tag be-

came the government, and the ex-government was at once a revolution. There was never any certainty of pause in this seesaw process. Now, Uncle Sam has put down a large foot hard, and there is a full stop to the nonsense.

There has been much talk about the desirability of peace. The squelching of Panamanian rebels is one of the few practical moves made in the desired direction. It has not been made in the interests of any faction there. There is no particular reason for supposing one faction to be better than another, but one happens to be representative of orderly control and the other of the conduct that is characteristic of the Latin when his blood, always warm, is heated to the boiling point by the prospect of spoils.

However, the matter does not need to be put upon the high ground of trying to benefit a neighbor from whom the reward is sure to be ingratitude. Regard it as the abatement of a nuisance, and it still must receive indorsement.

History or News?

Lord Rosebery took occasion in an address to a Workingman's Club several days ago to add his judgment to the symposium on the value of newspapers, which is these days being formed from ecclesiastical sources. He was contending for more independence of thought, and said, among other things:

Well, far be it from me to do anything but laud the newspapers, which have become a part of the atmosphere we breathe. The newspapers give us the best possible appreciation of the present, and sometimes some glimpses into the future. [Laughter.] But at any rate they are seldom able in the press and stress of life to give us much insight into the past. And yet we need some insight into the past if we are to obtain guidance for the future, and we need some knowledge of the past if we are to do what so few of us do, think a little for ourselves.

The newspaper is, as Lord Rosebery suggests, occupied with the present. But its view is not limited to the horizon of the present. Its effort is to provide its readers with the news of today, and fairly to interpret that news. To this end it draws as best it can upon the lessons of history and sets them forth whenever their bearing is clear and the opportunity valuable. This course may discourage independent thinking in England. But in America, where the whole people is educated, it is an incentive to independent thought and an unending aid to it.

Vigorous Prosecution.

Officials of the Government declare that the persons guilty of selling tinted wood alcohol as whisky shall be vigorously prosecuted. These wicked people have violated the revenue laws. If they can't be convicted of this, and perhaps fined, to say nothing of a reprimand from the court, then the pure food regulations will be invoked, and the Government will show 'em.

All this is very commendable. That the Government shall get every cent of revenue due out of the liquor business is an excellent thing. The money can be used to advantage. Adulterated drink is also an offense against decency, and the person guilty of selling it ought to be divested of the profits. However, the Government is only touching the edge of the offending.

Wood alcohol is a poison, known to be such, unfit for internal consumption, and the man who would sell it as a beverage is either a fool or a deliberate assassin. In the first case he ought to be in an asylum, in the second, in jail, not for a brief period, but for the term of his natural life. Of course, to hang him would be only just, but the law does not seem to be framed so as to make possible the accomplishment of so laudable a project.

If a man were to shoot into a crowd, killing some and maiming others, and the authorities with great display of indignation were to arrest him for discharging weapons within the city limits, the attitude would be analogous to that assumed toward the murderous divekeeper.

Passing of the Orator.

Much comment, partaking often of the spirit of lamentation, is made over the "passing of the orator." This is an established habit, dormant at times, but recurring as often as one of "silvery tongue" is called from his labor. It has been incited to activity just now by the death of Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

Men are as eloquent as ever they were. The spell of a musical voice and an artistic phrase is still potent. Orators are not passing; the lament is premature. On the contrary, there

are a score now where once there was a single one. The average of culture has risen, the general fund of information has been enhanced. There no longer is the gap between the orator and his audience that once existed. He is not an oracle, addressing ignorance. He does not tower intellectually above his fellows. The gift of oratory gives him the advantage of being able to hold attention, but he can utter no ukase to be regarded as final. The listeners, perhaps not competent to make answer, refuse to be more than temporarily awayed by an argument they deem faulty, albeit arrayed in language most beautiful and delivered in tones appealing as a chime of melody.

On many occasions great speeches are delivered still, and they are great in large measure through the method of delivery. None of them is epochal. None is destined to last, or to more than serve the purpose of the moment. This is because the speech that once would have been notable by reason of its background of mediocrity is now deprived of this setting. The speeches are good as ever, the speakers are polished. The difference is in the audience. If diamonds were to become plentiful as glass, they would be lustrous as now.

Those Annual Reports!

From this day onward the columns of the newspapers of the Capital will give way to the annual reports of members of the Cabinet. Every feature of our Government from the administration of the Indian schools to the discovery of a new fodder bean will be properly and diligently exploited. The country will feast on an intellectual Thanksgiving menu as crammed with substance and as voluminous as the whole array of the classics. And when all is done and the whole has been briefed in the form of the President's message to Congress, the country will go on its way in happy security.

Is it not possible, though, to curtail the performance? Cannot the work of the departments be covered in epitome? Is it needful that these reports cover the audits, the tabulations, the rules, the exceptions, the changes in personnel, the shining of the sun, the dropping of the gentle rain from heaven, and the catalogue of the stars?

Non-literary members of the President's council have now and then ventured on an abridgement. To all outward appearances their departments ran along without disaster. And The Times ventures the opinion that the workings of their bureaus obtained a wider hearing than if they had been spread through a volume as large as an atlas and as bulky as an encyclopedia. Even the traditions of the Cabinet have been known to go down before the lessons of experience.

Points in Paragraphs.

A circus robbed of \$30,000! Can the millennium be at hand?

Frank L. Dickson, who has just been elected to Congress from Illinois, weighs only 110 pounds. He will have to play quarterback.

Not content with running the Korean government, the Japanese are now trying to deprive the little Koreans of their well-greased topknots.

Judge Parker is living in the best apartment in a high-class New York hotel. Not a bad booby prize.

Of course, Mr. Stutler is anxious to have the whole truth known. To an officeholder vindication often is next in importance to salary.

Another prominent Iowa is in town. Object unknown, as there is no vacancy in the Cabinet.

Kentucky is troubled by drought, but the citizens are doing their best to offset the effects by irrigation.

Observing a white man ask a colored man for a match, a second white man stabbed the offender to death. The color line and a knife drawn at the same time make a dangerous combination.

When an account of the burning of a tenement house full of people is printed the reader knows without looking at the date line that New York city still sticks to this crude method of eliminating the unfit.

If Mr. Bryan wants to hear from all the Democratic leaders he is addressing by mail he will not neglect to inclose stamps.

THE LITTLE JAPANESE.

Once I knew a Japanese. With a little blue chemise, Socks and sandals and a pretty paper fan, Lady foot and dandy hand. Microscopically planned; And he didn't seem at all a fighting man.

He was neat and he was clean, Most delightful to be seen; He was spotless; he was spic and he was span;

He was sugar; he was spice; He was everything that's nice; And he didn't seem at all a fighting man.

He would greet you with a smile Which would carry half a mile, Sweet as summer and expensive in its plan;

He would nod his beaming noli, Like a polished little doli; And he didn't seem at all a fighting man.

Which is why I'd give a lot Which I camp upon the spot Where he's winning bloody laurels for Japan.

Just to watch him wading in, With that smile above his chin; For he didn't seem at all a fighting man.

—Bertrand Shadwell, in Boston Transcript.

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE
PERSONAL GOSSIP
OF LATE AUTUMN

Invitation to a Lecture at the White House.

GUESTS OF MRS. SHERIDAN

Mrs. Peirce Will Present Her Niece, Miss Cummings, to Society at Tea This Afternoon.

Mrs. Roosevelt has invited a few guests to hear a private lecture by the Rev. Charles Wagner at the White House tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan was hostess at a dinner party last evening, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, who are still the guests of General and Mrs. Gillespie. Mrs. Sheridan invited to meet General and Mrs. Grant, their hosts, General and Mrs. Gillespie, Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, General Crozier, and C. C. Glover.

Mrs. Grant will meet a number of her Washington friends at the tea this afternoon given in her honor by Mrs. John W. Foster.

General Chaffee entertained at breakfast yesterday morning in compliment to Lieutenant General von Lowenfeld, and will hold a reception at his residence, 1731 K Street, in their honor this afternoon.

To Present Miss Cummings.

Mrs. Herbert H. D. Peirce will present her niece, Miss Gwendolyn Cummings, at a tea this afternoon, after which this charming girl, who is already known to Washington society, will enter with sprightliness into all the various events being arranged for this year's large bunch of buds.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre are occupying the cottage of Mrs. Paul Tucker at Lefox.

Mrs. Elkins and her debutante daughter, Miss Katharine Elkins, are at the St. Regis, New York, for a short visit prior to opening their house on K Street for the winter.

Mrs. Henry M. Hoyt and Miss Hoyt were among the Washington visitors at the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven yesterday. Miss Hoyt will give a luncheon on Wednesday complimentary to the Misses Mackey-Smith, of Philadelphia, and on November 29 will make her formal debut in society.

Senator and Mrs. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, have secured apartments at the Richmond Hotel for the season.

Dr. Mary Margaret Armour, who leaves town for San Francisco Wednesday next, will be pleased to see her friends informally, Tuesday evening, from 8 to 10, at her home, 1836 Ninth Street northwest.

Mrs. Lew Newmyer will be at home tomorrow from 2 to 5 o'clock at the Elkey, 1229 U Street northwest.

Mrs. Sharp, wife of Commander Alexander Sharp, U. S. N., has given up his house in Twenty-first Street northwest, and will pass the winter in Annapolis, Md.

Goes to Highlife Castle.

Lady Curzon has sufficiently recovered to be taken from Walmer to Bourne-mouth, where she will spend the winter at Highlife Castle. Her condition has awakened great sympathy and concern among people of all stations in this country.

The women of the Deborah Lodge will give their annual coffee klatch and children's masquerade ball for the benefit of the temple bazaar, Tuesday evening, November 22, at National Rifles Hall, at 8 p. m. An unusually large number of young persons is expected.

Miss May Parker, sister of Capt. Frank Parker, of the fifteenth United States Cavalry, will spend the winter in this city, and has taken apartments at 7 Cooke Place.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, who spent the greater part of the summer in Canada, has returned to town and opened her K Street residence, thus giving us early in the season one of the sprightliest and most popular hostesses of the Capital.

Dr. Mary Margaret Armour will be at home, 1836 Ninth Street, tomorrow evening, informally, and will be glad to receive all her friends before leaving for San Francisco.

KAISER'S ENVOYS
TO GIVE DINNER

A dinner tonight at the Arlington given by Lieutenant General von Lowenfeld and Major von Schottow, the two representatives of the Kaiser who attended the unveiling of the Frederick the Great statue on Saturday, and another tomorrow evening by General Gillespie, in honor of the two officers, will mark the close of their visit and the end of a long series of ovations.

The dinner tomorrow will be for army and navy officers of the city and for the staff of the German embassy. General Chaffee and other personages will be present.

On Wednesday or Thursday the two German officers will leave Washington for St. Louis, where they will remain at the exposition several days. From St. Louis they will go to Chicago, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, and New York, where they will sail for Germany about December 11.

WHERE HE EXCELED.

Representative Cooper of Texas tells a story about Gen. Sam Houston, of this State, and a practicing physician, who did not like the old general, being strenuously opposed to him politically. One day, after a heated political discussion, the physician said:

"General, I like you well enough socially, but politically I would not believe you on oath."

"I would believe you doctor," was the quiet reply of the general. "Then, sir," vehemently exclaimed the doctor, "you have a much better opinion of me than I have of you."

"Not a better opinion, doctor, but I simply have a little more business than you have." —Nashville Banner.

COUNT CINI GIVES
IN ON SETTLEMENT

Marriage With Miss Howe Set for the Spring.

FIRST BID WAS TOO HIGH

Wedding of Annie McDonald and Elmer Avery at Home of Bride's Sister.

Judging from the latest news from Pittsburgh in reference to Miss Elizabeth Howe's approaching marriage to Count Cini, of Italy, the love affairs of titled men and girls of the Soft Coal City, do not run smoothly.

Count Cini came over to this country with Miss Howe and her family a few weeks ago, for the arrangement of a settlement upon him and the payment of his debts before making definite arrangements for his wedding. There was a breezy discussion whether the count was to have \$70,000 cash with which to pay his debts, and \$15,000 a year, or submit to Miss Howe's figures of \$50,000 cash and \$10,000 a year.

While the count left in a huff, and Miss Howe arranged for a two years' trip about the world, thinking the price quite too high for just a count, he realized that his prospects would be permanently hurt for future matrimonial aspirations in this country, and has at last submitted to Miss Howe's figures.

McDonald-Avery.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McDonald, of 125 E Street southeast, was the scene of a very pretty wedding last Tuesday evening, the contracting parties being their sister Annie, and Elmer Avery, of Langdon.

The bride was gownned in white mousseline and carried white chrysanthemums. The maid of honor, Miss Alice Avery, wore a gown of blue mousseline and carried yellow chrysanthemums attended by the best man, William Woods.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by William McCormick, the bride party entered the parlors, which were handsomely decorated with palms and chrysanthemums, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Weston Bruner, pastor of Fifth Baptist Church. After receiving the congratulations of their many friends a wedding supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery then left for their future home, Langdon. A number of out-of-town guests were present.

RUMOR THAT KROONLAND
SANK IS DENIED

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Officials of the Red Star Line brand as malicious the rumor emanating in Antwerp that the Kroonland foundered in midocean. They declare that the Kroonland is not due here until tonight.

St. Louis Republicans
Robbed for 30 Years

E. D. Butler Says Only One Democrat Has Been Honestly Elected in That Time. Election Judges "Fixed."

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—Col. Edward Butler, who boasted after his conviction of perjury in connection with the boodle exposures in the municipal assembly of St. Louis that he had controlled the city politically for twenty years, said in a confession that elections in this city had not been honest for thirty years.

"Discussing the last election, he said: 'St. Louis is Republican, and if things were on the level here the Democrats could never have elected a mayor, save Joe Brown. Joe was elected twice honestly, and he is the only Democrat who did carry St. Louis on the square since the civil war.'"

"Of course, and I intend to die one. But right now, let me say this," and the colonel raised his head and looked

the reporter square in the face and said: "Elections have been stolen from the Republicans of this city for thirty years, and I have decided to quit."

"I've put in many a queer lick for the Democrats, but I ain't going to do it any more. In other words, I've got conscience-stricken, too."

When the reporter suggested giving publicity to his remarkable statement about stealing elections from the Republicans he very promptly said:

"I know what I am talking about, and every man in politics here knows the same thing, too. 'I knew this town was going to turn down the Democratic ticket this November, because the boys weren't out working. We had a square election, and outside of the Fourth ward there weren't five hundred dishonest votes cast. The election judges weren't plugged.'"

WEST VIRGINIANS HOLD
BIG CONFERENCE HERE

Governor White and Governor-Elect Dawson Discuss State Matters With Senator Elkins and Others.

West Virginia politics was the subject of a heart-to-heart conference yesterday at the Washington residence of Senator Elkins.

Gov. A. B. White was there, with Governor-elect W. M. O. Dawson, Elliott Newcott, chairman of the State Republican committee, and M. B. Curkendall of Clarksburg.

Governor White wants to be tax commissioner, after his term as governor expires, and his claims to this office were urged upon Senator Elkins yesterday. The party lingered to insert a spoke in the wheel of C. F. Teter, who wants to be internal revenue collector for the district of West Virginia. Teter was Dawson's opponent for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, for which a bitter contest was waged.

The unsuccessful candidate was not sufficiently active in the last campaign to be taken to prominence on the city's water supply is the action of H. L. Karpel, the water registrar, who today forwarded to the Corporation Counsel, for his opinion, a proposed amendment to the police regulations forbidding any person to take Potomac water from another person's house, under a \$40 penalty.

Upon receiving the approval of the Corporation Counsel, the measure will become law.

MUST NOT TAKE WATER
FROM HOMES OF OTHERS

An indication of the local authorities' opinion that all measures possible must be taken to economize on the city's water supply is the action of H. L. Karpel, the water registrar, who today forwarded to the Corporation Counsel, for his opinion, a proposed amendment to the police regulations forbidding any person to take Potomac water from another person's house, under a \$40 penalty.

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SWINDLER UTILIZES
MAYOR'S STOLEN SEAL

Algerian Merchants and Others Victimized by Clever Scheme to Tune of \$20,000.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A man named Adolphe Rimbaud, having, it is alleged, stolen from the Hotel de Ville, at Mersau, the official seal of the mayor and a packet of blank electors cards, settled in Marseilles, where he immediately turned them to profit.

He punctually attended the waiting rooms and offices of the steamship companies, and carefully noted the names and addresses of the passengers who were leaving, his next proceeding being to see them off in the boats. Returning hurriedly to a postoffice, he then wired the passengers' friends.

"Telegraph me poste restante immediately money, have missed boat," or, "Have lost pocketbook; wire me money," the families in most cases sending the money asked for.

An accomplice then presented himself at the telegraph office bearing a false election card, which had been filled up and stamped by Rimbaud with the mayor's official seal.

Many Algerian merchants have been victimized, and it is estimated that Rimbaud has cleared nearly \$20,000. He was arrested, but his accomplice has not yet been caught.

A HARD-LUCK HUMORIST.

While Billings was a funny chap, And Nye was, too, I trow, And "Dooley" is the best, mayhap, Before the public now. Their fame would suddenly take wings, And disappear in flight, If I could recollect the things I think of in the night.

If I think of lots of funny stuff, When I have gone to bed; But when I wake—'tis rather rough—I find it all has fled. Oh, twain, of whom the public sings, Would be forgotten quite, If I could recollect the things I think of in the night! —Louisville Courier-Journal.

NO DREAM

